### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1858

TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY, CONGRESSIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, AND THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

A correspondent from Michigan writes us as fol-

lows:

"To come to the facts: Have you not, in opposing the doctrines of 'popular sovereignty' in their application to the Terratories, as imbedied in the Cincinesti platform, adopt, the principle that Congress possess sovereign powers of legislation in the Territories! If you deny that the people may exercise such powers, do you not admit that Congress may! In this pertion of the country you are so understood; and such is the construction put upon your discussion by the New York Evening Post and other prominent journals, who charge it all to Gen. Cass, and allege that the arguments of the Union indicate a complete abandonment of that statesman's former positions, and his adoption of the dogma of congressional intervention. In this State we did not trouble ourselves with the question at all; but I confess, notwithstanding, that stion at all; but I confess, notwithstanding, that re are many here who regard the Union as having len beck upon the old abolition doctrine of congres-nal control. Nobody denies the ability of the Union; and, if I have not correctly stated your position, you ow, it to the democracy of the Northwest to be very explicit in

Answer: We can hardly understand how ou correspondent could so misapprehend us. He has evidently read more of the Evening Post's comments upon what we have said than of the editorials of the Union. But we will proceed again explicitly to state our opinions upon the subject. The question is a teral one. It involves the constitutional powers of Congress over the Territories. Congress is the source of all active legislative authority under this government. It is limited by the organic law both with respect to the exercise of its immediate and mediate functions. It authorizes the existence and defines the powers of territorial governments. The latter are its creatures under express constitutional limitations. In conferring authority upon them, in other words, Congress is restricted within its own organic limits. It cannot convey what it does not possess -- it cannot authorize the local legislature to do what it has no constitutional authority to do immediately of its own will.

The territorial governments represent the States and the interests of the people of the States. The Territories are the property of the States-a species of public common-set apart by Congress for the equal benefit and advantage of all the members of the Union. They are in no sense sovereign, because their authority to act is derived from Congress alone. There is no propriety in claiming for them sovereign powers, because they are merely representative, temporary governments, with ample constitutional guarantees that they may, when they shall have a reasonable number of inhabitants, be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. If they are sovereign in territorial life, it is manifest they are already the equals of the States. But they are not. They are dependent communities, acting under authority conferred upon them; and the question is, what authority has been thus conferred? Congress, in the case of Kansas, vested in the local government all rightful legislative authority. It had no power to abolish or create slavery therein, and could not, of course, authorize that government thus to act. It did not say to the local legislature, "You are prohibited the exercise of such powers," because such a prohibition would have been of no avail, as the constitution itself restricted both Congress and the Territories from the exercise of any such authority.

In denying to the Territories, then, the requisite authority to abolish slavery, we do not maintai that Congress possesses such power. We assert that neither has any jurisdiction of the question. This doc trine is no abridgment of popular rights, because Congress has given to the territorial organizations all needful authority to carry on local government, and has in no sense or manner restricted the free exercise of the elective franchise.

This whole doctrine is thus correctly stated: The strictly defined. The constitution provides expressly for their admission into the Union upon an equal feeting with the original States. Experience has shown that in this latter respect there is no difficulty to be apprehended, at the proper time, in clothing the people thereof with sovereign powers. Until they are prepared for admission-during their territorial life-they are not sovereign, and may not great public advantage may be derived. exercise any other functions than such as are authorized by Congress, in conformity to the federal constitution, as defined by the Dred Scott decision. Thus, while we maintain this construction of the organic law of the federal Union, we are equally explicit in denying to Congress, as we have said, the the affairs of Mexico; a region of country which will exercise of any authority over the subject-matter of sconer or later from up into immense importance shvery.

We may also, in this connexion, suggest that, in respect to the creation of territorial governments slope. The pestilential vapors of the narrow porand the authority conferred upon them by Congress, tions of the continent will always impose more or they are thus organized and empowered in obedience less disadvantage upon the transits through Panama to what may be termed the common law of our poli- and Nicaragua, and Mexico will constitute the bridge ties. In conveying to a third party the right to over which the chief intercourse between the Atlegislate and to carry on the operations of govern- lautic and Pacific ports and populations must have ment, Congress has rather consulted the necessity of their passage. It is probable that Mexico may lie for the case than any specific provision of the con- several years longer the prey of contending factions, stitution for its authority. This necessity was the victim of anarchy and lawlessness; but sooner early recognised and has been received as a suffi- or later the necessities of the greatest commerce cient justification for the creation and endowment of which the world has yet seen, and the convenience territorial governments. It is manifest that in pur- of a mightier migration to and fro than has ever yet suing a course of legislation on such a basis, Con- been known in international or intercontinental ingress should at least be strictly confined to the exercise of powers absolutely needful, and the govern- lization, government, and law, and convert it, with ments created with equal strictness to the express authority conferred upon them.

The pretension set up of "popular sovereignty" in the Territories that they are independent governments even to the extent of proscribing property recognised by the States creating them-is a menstrous assumption equally repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, to their organic acts, and to the relations subsisting between them and the federal He was a sterling democrat, and highly esteemed where-

We maintain, then, with respect to slavery, the principle of absolute non-intervention by Congress and by the territorial governments. We maintain the utmost doctrines of popular rights consistent. We maintain, then, with respect to slavery, the

operation of the system, that all individuals are bound by the law; that our representative system is, as a matter of course, a restriction upon individual freedom, not instituted for the purpose of crippling the energies of good men, but to eep in check and under control the fanatieal, the wicked, and the dishonest. We go further, in respect to the people of the Territories, and

ther, in respect to the people of the Territories, and say that there is not an honest, well-informed man in any of them, who, in the face of the authority conferred apon them to maintain government and the provisions of the constitution authorizing their admission into the Union, can maintain thet they are mjustly treated or oppressively and injuriously restricted in the exercise of political rights. Such pretentions are mere sham. There is nothing in them. Their legislative authority is bread enough o cover all their real interests, and to protect them in all their just rights; and they have the guarantee of the constitution itself that they will be received into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States as soon as their population will warrant it.

THE NEWLY OPENED TRADE WITH THE EAST-ITS RESULTS UPON OUR PACIFIC STATES, AND UPON MEXICO.

Events are conspiring in every part of the world o give great importance to our possessions en the Pacific slope. Hitherto one-third of the entire population of the world have been shut in from intercourse with other nations, in China and Japan. The exclusive and seclusive policy of both these countries has now all at once been abandoned, and the western coasts of the Pacific ocean are about to secome as active with the hum of commerce as the northern coasts of the Atlantic. We doubt if the commercial activity of the United States, England, Holland, and Sweden will hereafter at all compare with that of the Chinese and Japanese nations; now that scope has been given to the enterprise of these people, and a freer intercourse with European and Amercan merchants has been legalized. The population of these countries vastly exceeds that of the comnercial nations of Europe, and the trade carried on n their waters will probably exceed, in the course of a few years, that of all the American and European ports of the Atlantic in as great a degree as the number of their people exceeds that of the populations of the commerical nations of Christendom. It is impossible to overestimate the magnitude of

the trade which, in the course of the next ten years, will have grown up between these two populations on the one side, and the European and American cities on the other. To predict that in the course of time it will equal in magnitude and value the present entire trade between the nations of the Christian world, would hardly be extravagant. As it is this last trade that has built up London, New York, Paris, Amsterdam, and the other great cities of Europe and America into their present proportions and wealth, it is natural to suppose that mmense marts of commerce will soon grow up on our Pacific coast. The shortest route by many hundred miles from the ports of China and Japan to London, and the shortest by more than a thousand miles from these ports to New York, lies across the Pacific to California, and thence by the routes over Central America. The most direct routes, still shorter, lie directly across our continent from our Pacific ports. These circumstances cannot fail to attract an immense population to our Pacific States; and, acting in conjunction with the influence of the gold and silver deposits which lie along that whole coast, and the natural tendency of our agricultural population to emigrate and colonize in that direction, an accumulation of population on those coasts more rapid than has ever before been known in the history of human migration cannot fail to result

The great width of our continent in the higher latitudes, and the formidable obstacles to easy and rapid intercourse of the people on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts presented by the rugged mountains north of the thirty-fifth parallel, give unusual importance to the transit routes south of that line, and will exert a very great influence in concentrating population in southern California and along our most feasible lines of overland communication through Aritona, New Mexico, and Texas.

A diversion from this route of trade and travel may Territories are authorized by Congress to conduct be made by the British government, by means of its local, temporary governments. Their powers are great railroad enterprise projected from the lakes to Victoria, and it is said that an excellent portage for a military and wagon transit route can be found within our own northern boundary, between the navigable waters of the tributaries of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, scarcely more than four hundred miles in extent. An early exploration is to be made, we understand, of this whole route, from which

But, after all, there can be no doubt that the cheapest lines of communication with our Pacific settlements, and the chief tides of travel, will pass over the lower latitudes of the continent. In the course of years. under the influence of the trade of China and Japan and the rapid growth of population upon the Pacific tercourse, will reduce it to the dominion of civithe aid of its native resources of climate, soil, and mineral wealth, into one of the most flourishing and important regions of the habitable earth.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF LOUISIANA. - J. A. Brand, esq., died on the 23d instant, at the residence of Narcisse Landry, esq., his father-in-law, in the parish of Ascension. Mr. Brand filled several important public trusts with ability, and was at one time a State senator.

Generalizes: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to be present, on the 25th instant, at the Centennial Anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne; and I regret that the pressure of public affairs, at a period so near the meeting of Congress, renders it impossible that I should enjoy this privilege.

Every patriot must rejoice whilst

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cast a glance into the future, and to speculate upon what may be the condition of our country when your posterity shall assemble to celebrate the second Centenuial Anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne. Shall our whole country then compose one united nation more populous, powerful, and free than any other which has ever existed?

Or will the confederacy have been rent assuder and divipowerful, and free than any other which has ever existed? Or will the confederacy have been rent saunder and divided into groups of hostile and jealous States? Or may it not be possible that ere the next celebration all the fragments, ushkutsted by intermediate conflicts with each other, may have finally reunited and sought refuge under the shelter of one great and overshadowing despotism? These questions will, I firmly believe, under the Providence of God, be virtually decided by the present generation. We have reached a crisis when upon their action depends the preservation of the Union according to the letter and spirit of the constitution; and this ones gone, all is lost.

all is lest.

I regret to say that the present omens are far from proptious. In the last age of the republic it was considered almost treasonable to pronounce the word disminin Times have since saily changed, and now disunion is free

Times have since sadly changed, and now disunion is freely prescribed as the remedy for evanescent evils, real or imaginary, which, if left to themselves, would speedily vanish away in the progress of events.

Our revolutionary fathers have passed away, and the generation next after them, who were inspired by their personal counsel and example, have nearly all disappeared. The present generation, deprived of these lights, must, whether they will or not, decide the fate of their posterity. Let them cherish the Union in their heart of hearts; let them resist every measure which may tend must, whether they will or not, decide the fate of their posterity. Let them cherish the Union in their heart of hearts; let them resist every measure which may tend to relax or dissolve its bonds; let the citizens of different States cultivate feelings of kindness and forbearance towards each other; and let all resolve to transmit it to their descendants in the form and spirit they have in-

towards each other; and let all resolve to transmit it to their descendants in the form and spirit they have in-herited it from their forefathers; and all will then be well for our country in future times.

I shall assume the privilege of advancing years in re-ferring to another growing and dangerous evil. In the last age, although our fathers, like ourselves, were divi-ded into political parties which often had severe conflicts ded into political parties which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet we never heard, until within a recent peried, of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until the voters and their representatives in the State and national legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free government will then be poisoned at its source, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism. A democratic republic, all agree, cannot long survive unless sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted and the people become veral, there is a canker at the root of the tree of Liberty which must cause it to wither and to die.

Praying Almighty God that your remote posterity may continue, century after century for ages yet to come, to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne in peace and prosperity, under the banner of the constitution and the Union; I remialii,

Very respectfully, your friend,

Very respectfully, your friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Russell Erret, J. Heron Foster, James P. Barr, Charles M'Knight, J. G. Backofen, William M. Darlington and T. J. Bigham, Esquires, Committee of Invitation.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

The Louisville Courrier comes to us with the full port of Dr. Towlkes, the president of the Southern Pa-ilic railroad, laid before the meeting of the stockholders now in progress in that city. The president shows that the road, as it now stands, is worth \$2,000,000. Of the

the road, as it now stands, is worth \$2,000,000. Of the indebtedness of the company he says:

"Your entire debt, as I have stated, does not exceed \$500,000. I believe the fifty-cent loan proposed, if generally carried out, may realize means whereby this immediate debt may be extinguished. If the sum of \$200,000 be raised by this company, I can so extricate your means, now tied up, as will complete the payment required. If, in your judgment, a doubt remains, it is sincerely trusted your interest, your energy, and your united wisdom will plan out and mature immediate means. If this amount be raised, and your property extricated from all embarrassment, the State loan granted you upon the 1st amount be raised, and your property extricated from all embarrassment, the State loan granted you upon the 1st and 2d sections of twenty-five miles each will, it is believed, accomplish the completion of the next section of twenty-five miles of your road, giving the company fifty miles of road and 572,000 acres of land."

The President recommends the immediate construction of fifty miles more of road, as soon as the \$327,000 debt to revised for for which the numificance of Texas

debt is provided for, for which the munificence of Texas will afford sufficient means; that the property of the company other than that granted by Texas be sold and propriated to existing necessities; the reduction of the ock to a grade equivalent to the actual value of the esatta of the company, be the same real, personal, or mix-ed, upon the completion of fifty miles of the road. In regard to the future course of the company, the

president says:

"All that remains is for you now to commence an ener-

getic course on a most substantial basis. A new organi-mation should be had. In electing officers I would sug-gest the selecting of men whose character and ability prise. Your hard work is not yet over. It has scarcely begun. The future will demand as much, if not more, energy than the past. You will be obliged to have gen-

tlemen of discretion on the very soil of Texas, to guard your interest at every point. Speaking of the report the Louisville Courier says: This debt must be paid, or all is lost to the stockholders, nd the report informs us that by raising a little over 200,000 the pressing liabilities of the company will be \$200,000 the pressing habities of the company will be met, and property released from present encumbrances that will pay the other \$300,000. The question, there-fore, presented to the stockholders by this report is, will they loan 50 cents per share to save the stock they now they foun 50 cents per share to save the stock they now hold? Without they stand up to this assessment it is plain that the stock is worthless. By paying the assessment of 50 cents per share, however, and keeping the future of the road in the hands of honest, competent, and working men, the enterprise must and will succeed. And if it succeeds, the vast amount of stock now held in the Union will be worth a sum that will make all rich who have purchased large amounts at \$5 per share.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEBRASKA.

(From the Nebraska News, Nov. 6.1

Surveyor General Burnett is making some movements toward the development of the mineral and other resources of Nebraska of no small interest, particularly to South Platte, Nebraska. During the last week he started out with a company of men for the purpose of shortening the route between this place and Fort Kenrney some forty the route between this place and Fort Kearney some forty or fifty miles, for the purpose of testing the mineral wa-ters of Salt Creek, and for the purpose of examining and prospecting for coal on Salt Creek and on the Big Blue, some seventy-five miles west. The General is confident y bridging Salt Creek, and perhaps one or two other reams—which will cost but a trilling expense—the dis-ance can be shortened between this place and Kearney streams—which will cost but a trilling expense—the dis-tance can be shortened between this place and Kearney some forty or fifty miles. This will be an important item to those emigrating to the mines in the spring, as as well as for the grand westward travel which is soon to take place over this route. The bridging of Salt Creek is,

take place over this route. The bridging of sait Creek is, we believe, to take place at the new city of Woodbury. General Burnett takes with him all necessary apparatus to test the quality and richness of the sait springs. We have no fears but that they will stand the test of the most approved machinery. The General is no mean geologist, and he will, we have great hopes, find the best possible indications of coal and other mineral. We wish him the very best of success. The General is thoroughly western in his instincts; he has entered heartily into the sympathies of our people, and has determined to devote his energies and his talents to the development of the great resources and capacities of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. The people have many reasons to thank the administration for this timely, henorable, and prince appointment. In this connexion, we feel it but justice to say of those who labor in the less known but no less honorable capacity of clerks and draughtsmen in the surveyor general's office, that a more honorable, gentlemanly, and industrious orga de resore can be found in no establishment. They are all gentlemen, and young men of reliability and trust.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION The London News of November 15, after speaking of the Paraguay expedition and expressing the knowledge that the "United States government is Poss so thoroughly imbacd with the principles of peace and good-will to all men as to present the right three? For insult after the left has been assessed.

But, passing from the speculative to the actual, we cannot deny that President Lopez has given the United States government very just and serious grounds of complaint, as, ludeed, he has almost every other State (England, perhaps, excepted) with which he has been brought into connection since Brazil opened up communication for him with the outer world. When we speak of Paraguay was the lower in Paraguay used as in uch. we speak of Lopes-for Lopes is Paraguay just as much, although in a somewhat different way, as Francia was. He is a little more humane—that is the main distinction between the two deepots. The one sought security in complete isolation; the other tries to find safety in mobetween the two despots. The one sought security in complete isolation; the other tries to find safety in monopolizing in himself all intercourse and trade with other countries. The great article of wealth in Paraguay is the Yerba Mate, so largely consumed in the surrounding States, and of that Lopes menopolizes the commerce not content with this, he also whiles to monopolize the navigation of the rivers which form the boundaries of Paraguay.

This is his policy; he endeavors to carry it out by This is his policy; he endeavors to carry it out by strongly fortifying an island which commands the entrance to the river Paraguay, and by ordering (as he is now doing) a flotilla of gunboats from Europe to make himself complete master of that stream, which is navigable into the provinces of Brazil, where it rises. Now, very naturally such a policy brings him into conflict and collision with foreign States wishing to explore, in the interests of humanity, the upper waters of the Plate, and with their subjects who have settled in Paraguay and seek to develop its resources.

There is, indeed, no reason why we in England should throw away our sympathy on 'President Lopes.' The at-

There is, indeed, no reason why we in England should throw away our sympathy on President Lopez. The attempt in which he is engaged—that of obstructing the navigation of a great river and opposing the natural progress of commerce—is an offence against civilization, and in his case is without excuse.

We shall shortly see it break down. The instinct of self-preservation will in all probability induce him to make every concession demanded. If so, the invasion of

the waters of Paraguay by this expedition cannot do otherwise than very great good; and all the world will be greatly obliged to the United States if it insist on two things indispensable to the free and secure navigation of those waters: the dismantling of the batteries of Itapira and its fortified camp, and the reduction of Lopez's river those waters: the dismuntling of the latteries of Itapira and its fortified camp, and the reduction of Lopez's river flotilla to a strength required for fiscal purposes only; for, if we are to have the free use of the Plate and its tributaries, we must not tolerate the existence of a large armed force commanding the passage of the rivers Parana and Paraguay, as is the case just now. In its abstement England has just as deep an interest as Brazil, the Argentine confederation, and the United States; and so far as that goes we shall watch the progress and fortunes of this American expedition with interest and hope.

MANIFEST DESTINY" OF THE UNITED STATES. The Paris Constitutionnel of October 29, reviewing the

Nowhere is this anticipated history more enjoyed, where easier to construct, than in the United States. fact the young republic unanimously adopted, and is now proclaiming as a national dogma, the ambitious fornow proclaiming as a national dogma, the ambitious for-mula of President Moarroe, according to which "the man-ifest destiny" of the Americans of the North is to rule over the whole of the New World. Starting from this point, a great newspaper of New York recently again took up its favorite theme of the division of the globe among the four most powerful nations of the world. difficulty in cutting out of the Old World, for France, England, and Russia, three magnificent shares, capable of amply satisfying the ambition of each of those nations; but by way of compensation it claimed for the Yankees the exclusive domination over the whole of the American continent.

It is also in virtue of this doctrine of their "manifest

destiny" that the United States show themselves resolved to repel any foreign interference or influence at the most important point of the New World—The Central American Isthmus. Although affecting its willingness to guaranty the neutrality of the inter-oceanic communications which may be established by the opening of the Isthmus, the government of that jealous republic does not wish this work of civilization to be effected by other hands this work of evidentians. Therefore it speaks in mena-cing language to those feeble States of Central America which, with a view to resist their aggressive adversary, endeavor to unite, and invoke the assistance of the great

already of ancient date, be solved? Will the United States be prevented from seizing this route, be it a land or canal way, and from becoming thus absolute master of the point of junction of the two oceans? Such seems to be their intention; and should it be realized, what will

centre of the world—between Europe in the cast, Chi a and India in the west. The yet unknown city which will one day spring up at the point where the two Americas are to join will be the Alexandria of the future. It will at the same time be an emporium for the Eastern and for the Western world—for Europe and for Asia. The Central American Isthmus will be the Isthmus of Suez of that gigantic Alexandria: but an Isthmus of Sucz opened up to

And that dream which concedes to America the future apital of the world, and assigns to her the political pre-onderance, what does it leave to ancient Europe? "A enerable past." What does it promise her? Pious pilvenerable past." grims, who will visit and contemplate the famous ple where civilization originated.

to a political pamphlet, entitled "England and Rus sta," in which the engrossing questions of the moment we treated with a bold sharpness of foresight, Mr. De Cesena has recourse to an argument of this kind to predi cate the decline of British ascendency. He foresees the day "when he who steps in the ears at Calais, leaving em only to traverse on board a steamer the Gulf of teem only to traverse on board a steamer the out of Persia, will reach the Oriental Cape, passing through Paris, Constantinople, Calcutta, and Pekin, and find him-self within a fortnight at once transported to the other hemisphere, without having hardly left the main land." And the publicist adds: "This will be the death of Eng-In another place he, without circumlocution Before the last year of this century will hav "Before the la elapsed, the ruler of the occans will have descended to the level of Holland." In a word, according to this same writer, it is Russia which destiny seems to push on everywhere, in order to make her great upon the ruins

# THE MORTARA ABDUCTION

This case continues to excite great attention abroad The London News describes at length the unsuccessful attempts of the father and mother to regain possession of their child. The mother thus wrote to a friend at Bologna of the interview she had with the boy:

"This morning I and my husband went to the Cate-

chumens, and they told us that the rector and my dear child had just arrived; we mounted the flight of steps, and very soon after that we had our darling Edgar in our As for me, I kissed him over and over again weeping and sobbing, whilst he answered my kisses and embraces with his whole soul; greatly excited and shed-ding tears, the little fellow struggled between the fear of those who have him in their power and his immense love for us, but this at last triumphed. He cried out quite loud that he wanted to go home with his parents to his brothers and sisters. I told him to remember that he was both a Jew as we were, and that it was his duty al-ways to remain one. He answered, 'Yes, dear manuma, I shall always take care to say the Sheman every day.' I said always take care to say the Sheman every day.' I added, that we had come to Rome to see him again, and that we should not leave the city without him, at which he appeared glad and happy. All this took place in the presence of the rector and of his brother and

The committee appointed at the meeting held in Philadelphia a few days since addressed a memorial to the President of the United States, requesting that he would instruct the minister of the United States at the court of ome to ask, as an act of grace towards the government and people of all persuasions of this country, to the boy, Edgar Mortara, to his parents, to be edu the boy, Edgar Mortara, to his parents, to be educated they may deem proper, without coercing their will or offering any undue inducement to change their original intention of rearing him as an Israelite, and obtain in the same manner a revocation of the canon of the Roman Catholic Church which empowers its adherents to administration of the care of the results of the care of ister baptism under certain circumstances. In reply, the Secretary of State has written the following letter:

DEFARMENT OF STATE, Washington, November 21, 1858.

Sta: I have received and submitted to the President your letter of the 15th instant, respecting the alleged for-cible abduction from his parent of a Jewish child by the public authorities as Bologna, in the Papal dominions,

of this coveriment.

This octarrence took place within the territories of an independent power, and without salectine the signes of any American citizen, et at the beltful policy of the United States to alstate from all interference in the international concerns of shother conflict.

Certainly there is nothing in the circumstances of this re-

case, as they are reported, which would impose this re-serve upon the government. But it is deemed proper to adhere to the established principle which has heretofore regulated its conduct in its intercourse with other na-

I am, sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS. To Mr. A. HART, resident of the Congregation "Mickve Israel," Cherry atrect, Philadelphia.

atreet, Philadelphia.

A similar affair has taken place in France, but the decision of the government exhibits a disposition to wash its hands of the whole matter. A man called Gugenhelm, who was condemned to hard labor for life for participation in the Caen murder, which made so much noise a short time ago, had several illegitimate children, and the woman who bore them to him having also been condemned to hard labor for a certain period, the children were sent for safety to the Hospice of Caen. Gugenheim and the woman, it seems, are Jews, and they brought up their children—if to any faith at all—according to their own. The children were, however, after due preparation by the sisters attached to the establishment, baptized. M. Jador, Grand Rabbi of Paris, lately claimed the children, in order to have them educated as Jaws, but the religious in order to have them educated as Jaws, but the religious authorities of the hospice strongly objected to give them up. The Prefect of the Calvados referred the matter to the Minister of the Interior, and the minister, in the name of the government, has just sent a peremptory order that the children shall be handed over to the Grand Rabbi.

TRADE WITH FRANCE. [Frem the Paris Press, Nov. 3.] Within the last fortnight the Paris manufacturers have

become somewhat active in consequence of orders from the provinces, but the export trade is still far from being what could be wished. Germany and the United States, which suffered more than any other countries during the last crisis, are very slow to resume their habitual transactions. However, the latest advices from Hamslackness in the demands for South America, but with England and the south of Europe more business is doing. We may notice in particular that very extensive orders for furniture, tissues, and "Paris articles," have lately come in from Italy and Spain. The retail shopkeepers complain; they look to the first cold days to bring them custom, but hitherto they have sold but little. From constom, but hitherto they have sold but little. From the departments accounts are not uniform. Lyons maintains the favorable position which we noticed a week ago. All the looms have several months' work on hand, and the prices of silk are approaching to the old rates. Roubaix, Amiens, and Rheims, are disposing of their stocks very satisfactorily. On the other hand, Mulhouse sells scarcely anything but its figured stuffs. California and the considerably at Rouen. The sort of crisis which has lately prevailed in sugars seems to be drawing to a close. Samples of the new home crop are now coming to hand in Paris, and there is more demand for colonial sugars at Havre and Bordeaux. Although little business is doing in coffees no fall is looked for, because letters from the producing countries say there is very little stock on hand. The wine trade is becoming exceedingly active. Large purchases have been made in all the principal vineyards; and notwithstanding the great abundance of the crop and notwithstanding the great abundance of the crop prices keep up, and there is even a rise in the firs growths of Bordeaux and Burgundy. The stocks of ol-wine being almost exhausted, and the wine of 1858 being of a most superior quality, people are anxious to lay it down in their cellars, and to sell as little of it a possible this year. Many of those wines which in order nary seasons are used only for mixing or for distillation will this year be seld for consumption as superior ein or dinaire. The corn trade is dull, with no change in prices and there is scarcely any spesulative busi

LATER FROM EUROPE. - ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITAIN AT PORTLAND

The steamship North Britain, with four days later new om Europe, arrived at Portland on Sunday morning. Parliament has been further prorogued to the 13th

muary.

The ship Lincolnshire has reached, the East India dock from Australia, with the large sum of £422,000 of gold:
The Ariel, with the United States mails, from New
York, was eighteen days out, and had not reached Southampton. There also had been nothing heard of the In dian Empire.

Some auxiety is felt for the safety of the ship Agin

court, now one hundred and eighteen days out from Mel-bourne, with two hundred and eighty-three thousand pounds sterling in gold. Five guineas per cent. is asked

for insurance.

The Times, in an article on the Atlantic cable, says "Should any improvement take place when the shore end is added, there are many who profess themselves confi is added, there are many who profess themserves comi-dent of working through the whole wire for some time to come, at least. Foremost amongst those who express this opinion is Professor Hughes, whose printing tele-graph is now extensively used in the United States, and which will also, in the course of a few weeks more, be in-troduced into Australia to work through the first sub-recipie telegraph; in that calculus hetween Tasmania and marine telegraph in that colony between Tasmanla and Professor Hughes states that he is confident of being

though both parties are willing, noth the summary way prescribed by the military code. The summary way prescribed by the military code. The shareholders, will perhaps see the necessity of at once accepting a liberal proposal; whichever way it results can do them or their cable no manner of injury, but, on the other hand, may possibly be of immerse benefits.

other hand, may possibly be of immense benefit.

The Times then proceeds to explain the Hughes system and its obvious advantages, and says his offer should be decided by actual tests, and the sooner the better.

The Prince of Wales started on the 17th inst. to visit his sister at the Court of Berlin.

FRANCE.—A commission from the French Ministerial Departments has been named to fix the amount of in-demnity from Portugal in the Charles et Georges affair. The Paris papers were instructed not to publish any ex-tracts from the King of Portugal's speech on the opening of the Chambers Montalembert's trial was postponed until the 24th

of November. Mr. Berryer is counsel for the defendant.
The official accounts of the hostile proceedings at Toxne merely confirm previous statements. Several Jews had been appointed members of the Cour

cil in Algeria, in order to show that France recognises religious equality.

The project started by the British government in the Ionian Islands of ceding five of the islands to Greece had been received with marked disfavor by the French min-

Spain.—The government had triumphed in almost all

the second elections.

An carthquake occurred at Seville on the 11th instant, and some buildings were builty damaged.

A Madrid telegram says that General Concha has been ominated President of the Senate.

The Riff pirates had made their submission to the

PORTUGAL .- At the opening of Cortez the King spoke

Portreal.—At the opening of Corecz the King spoke as follows on the recent dispute with France:

"Friendly relations have not, since the last session, been interrupted with the nations with whom we are allied. A serious misunderstanding, however, arose between my government and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in consequence of the capture of the French ship Charles et Georges in the waters of the Mozambique. ship charies of teorigos in the waters of the Mozambique. This question being taken from the field of right in which my government sought to maintain it, and having exhausted the resources in which the lefter of treaties authorized it to have confidence, I was obliged to cede to the pre-exaction after delivery of the vessel and the liberation of her captain. All the documents relating to this deplorable conflict will shortly be laid before you, and, upon their examination, I hope you will approve the proceedings of my government and relieve it from the responsibility it was forced to incur.

Earthquakes at St. Übes and other parts of Portugal had done considerable damage to property.

Austrua.-The government had received notification from Russia of its intention to terminate the treaty of commerce made between the two countries in 1846.

PRESSIA. - The Swiss official paper, the "Budd," om entering the Pro-

INDIA.—The Bombay mall of the 25th October reached Several scattering encounters with the New officers were elected for the ensuing year

with our State, federal, and territorial institutions. THE CELEBRATION AT PITTSBURG. LETTER AFFAIRS IN EUROPE—INTERESTING NEWS. and asking some expression of condemnation on the part of this government. Several at of this government. The celebration of this government. The celebration of this government. Several at the practical of this government. tions had been fought near theker on, and a large number of the rebels destroyed. The health of the lottish troops was very satisfactory. Tantis Topee had retreated from Esangur, first setting fire to the town, and entered chandarse on the 9th October. A portion of his force were lifterwards encountered by Gen. Michael, and were entirely routed, with the loss of all their game.

The plan of the campaign, which was about to commence, shows that Lord Clyde intended to surround and destroy, by a military force, the scattered bands of rebels.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA

WAR BETWEEN PERU AND ECUADOR-THE IN

DIANS.

DIANS.

The Illinois, with California dates to the 5th inst, ardived at New York on the 28th with \$1,800,000 in gold. Among the passengers on the Illinois are Sefor Mills, minister from Guatennala to Washington; Capt. Cavendy, late commander of the steamer Hermann; William L. Hobson, eaq., of Valparaiso; and Col. Steptoe and Major Garnett, from Washington Territory.

The Saratoga sailed for the Gulf of Mexico the morning of the 20th. The storeship Relief would sail for New York early in December. The United States aloop Decatur is at Realejo, and the St. Mary's is on the way from Acapuico to Panama. The United States frigate Savannah and sloop Jamestown are at San Juan del Norte. The Savannah will sail for Aspinwall as soon as the Roanoke reaches San Juan. The Roanecke would sail for San Juan (Nicaragua) as soon as Sir William Gore Ouseley arrived at Aspinwall, where he was expected about the 21st. Sir William had expressed a wish to meet flag officer Meintosh at Aspinwall.

An injunction was granted against working the Almadan quicksilver mine. It is generally reported that the mine is worth from thirty to forty millions of dollars, and the expense of working it is stated to be \$400,000 a year.

It was rumored at San Francisco that the Indians wil

shortly renew their hostilities. The Portland Times thinks the peace will be of short duration. The Times ways:
We heard on every hand rumors that the northern way

We heard on every hand rumous that the northern war is closed for the present at any rate; that some, at least, of the hostile indians have come in and sued for peace; that several of the leading spirits have been hung and otherwise aummarily disposed of; and that hostages have been taken for the future good behavior of the Indians. These rumous contain the further information that the surrender was wholly unconditional, and that Kamiakin has field beyouff the mountains. We give them for what they are worth. To us, at least, it seems as if the war had vanished in mist. We can learn nothing satisfactory as to its termination; we are at a loss to know what to as to its termination; we are at a less to know what is say of the affair, and we are at a still greater less is determine whether the Indians have been whipped at a A correspondent of the Oregonian says

"It is reported that the Indians at Colville, W. T. are again becoming troublesome. A man arrived about a week since at Fort Dalles, who stated that the miner a week since at Fort Dalles, who stated that the mines were abandoning the place in consequence. Gen. Harney will have to look after this affair, and there is a strong probability of the Indians receiving a specimen of his mode of dealing with refractory sons of the forest. The general will act justly with these men, and only strike when justice requires a blow to be inflicted. The presence of Father De Sinedt cannot fail to have a beast cial influence in preventing bloodshed and preserving harmony between the two races.

"Complaints have repeatedly been sent forward by settlers in the north of Indian depredations to Governor Weller, and representations made to the United States military authorities of the necessity of despatching troops for their protection.

Weller, and representations made to the classes willtary authorities of the necessity of despatching troops for their protection.

"The reports of Indian outrages in San Bernardino proved to be without foundation. The number of ladians in southern California is fully 15,000.

"War has been declared between Peru and Ecuador. On the 23d General Castilla was pronounced President. The Ecuadorian minister has demanded his passports, and leaves for Guayaquil to day, thus breaking off all friendly relations between the two countries. It was supposed that the government of Peru will proceed at once to blockade the port of Guayaquil, and it was currently reported in Callao when the English steamer sailed for Panama, and generally believed, that the frigate Amazonas would be despatched the next day (28th) to the north. Whilst Peru is making these warliko preparations, Ecuador is by no mean idle. We have already reported the number of troops she had actually under arms on the 1st of October—to wit: 13,500. Since then she has been engaged in moving her troops to Cuenca and Laja, whilst recruiting has been actively going on at Quito and other places in the republic. The war spint seems to be thoroughly aroused among the Ecuadorias. All accounts from there con ur in saying that all classes of the people declare that, rather than see their government. die to a man."

# NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The London News, of the 5th inst., states that th The London News, of the 5th inst., states that the Paraguayans were staking the lower part of their river to prevent the ingress of the American Squadron. The shores of Paraguay were well fortified, and it was expected that the Americans would meet with a warm reception. President Lopez has disapproved an abuse of the commander of the port of Olypo is receiving duties abolished by the convention of Feb. 12th.

From Buenos Ayres we learn that the revolt of the division Escotto de Gobierno in its march towards the southern frontier wore at first a scrious a peet; but the energetic and exemplary way in which, it has been put

Professor Highes states that he sconnect of being vision Excelled to Openin in the mixture of the able even now to signal through the Atlantic cable, and is anxious to conduct all experiments upon the wire at his own expense. The Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the other hand, say they have no disinclination to permit the other hand, say they have no disinclination to permit Professor Hughes to try his skill; yet, strange to say. itself a disagreeable event. Of the 51 that revolt

consequence of unfavorable weather. This depreciation was likely to be of some duration. At Bahia there was but little sugar in the market, existing stocks being mostly in second hands or divided in small lots among different holders, making it almost impossible to purchase cargo.

# LATER FROM TEXAS.

The Huntsville Item has been informed that the lev. Wm. M. Baker has been elected president of Austin C The Hem states that the iron has been purchased for

the Brazoria railroad, which is to be extended immedately. This route, it is said, will embrace all the sug

the Bresorta various, ately. This route, it is said, will embrace an region in Texas.

It appears by statistics of the late epidemic in Galveston that as many Americans as Germans have died.

The Houston Telegraph of the 13th says:

Accounts from the eastern part of the State are of the destruction of a good dead of cotton by the late storms still the aggregate crop is a tolerably fair one. So all in Middle Texas and the West. In northern Texas the for the next crop is mostly in the ground, and we have the for the next crop is mostly in the ground, and we have the same that the same wheat for the next crop is mostly in the ground, and w the best of prospects. In the West farmers have dela the best of prospects. In the West farmers have de awing their wheat from apprehensions of the gras pers, multitudes of which have appeared in the air very few have alighted anywhere in the limits State, the farmers have taken courage, and are putting ample amount of seed to secure an excellent crop. The sugar crop is turning out well. Some

of the new crop are arriving, and one of an exce quality, and readily disposed of at good prices. The frosts have forced planters to winrow their cane.

THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL

A meeting of this society was held in Richmond A meeting of this society was held in Richmond Saturday last. It appears that the condition of the ciety is flourishing. The receipts at the last exhibit amounted to \$12,274.81, and the expenditures \$1 673.02—leaving a balance in the hands of the society \$1.601.79. When the outstanding indebtedness the have been collected, the amount above all expenses we be over \$2.500. Mr. Lyons, the president, informed to members that the society could not hereafter use the figurance of the property contemplated tuning that spaces. Grounds, at the head of Main street, as the city owns the property) contemplated turning that forthwith into a public and ornamental square horse-track, also, which is private property, we turned to building purposes. Therefore, it was nefor the society to take action to procure an eligib for a new and commodious fair ground, convenied cated. It was advisable to possess, for this purpose permanent spot upon which suitable buildings she creeted, as those on the present fair grounds were going to decay. The purchase of new agricultural grounds was going to decay. The purchase of new agricultural grounds was going to decay. going to decay. The purchase of new agricultural would be effected by subscription, and it was he Richmond would cheerfully lend a hand in the